2. ALL DEBRIS IS TO BE REMOVED FROM SITE.

3. WHEN SEDIMENT BASIN HAS REACHED 67% CAPACITY, CLEANING OUT

ANY STOCKPILING, REGARDLESS OF LOCATION, SHALL BE STABILIZED AND COVERED WITH PLASTIC OR CANVAS AFTER ITS ESTABLISHMENT AND FOR DURATION OF THE PROJECT.

AFTER RAZING OR DEMOLITION, THERE IS THE NEED FOR GROUNDCOVER TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT RUNOFF FROM OCCURRING SUCH AS APPLYING SEED, SOD, PAVE, BRICKBAT OR MULCH, ETC.

THE SITE'S APPROVAL LETTER, APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ANS, DAILY LOG BOOKS, AND TEST REPORTS SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT THE SITE FOR INSPECTION BY AUTHORIZED OFFICIALS OF AASCD/NRCS AND/OR CITY OF ANNAPOLIS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROJECT.

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES MAY BE REMOVED, WITH PERMISSION OF CITY OF ANNAPOLIS INSPECTOR, WITHIN THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS FOLLOWING ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT STABILIZATION.

8. VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AASCD/NRCS STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. REFER TO APPROPRIATE SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING, PERMANENT SEEDING, MULCHING, SODDING AND GROUND COVERS.

SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM BASIN SHALL BE PLACED AND STABILIZED IN APPROVED AREAS, BUT NOT WITHIN A FLOODPLAIN. WETLAND OR TREE-SAVE AREA. WHEN PUMPING SEDIMENT LADEN WATER. THE DISCHARGE MUST BE DIRECTED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE PRIOR TO RELEASE FROM THE SITE. A SUMP PIT MAY BE USED IF SEDIMENT TRAPS THEMSELVES ARE BEING PUMPED OUT.

10. SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR UTILITY CONSTRUCTION FOR AREAS OUTSIDE OF DESIGNED CONTROLS OR AS DIRECTED BY ENGINEER OR CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

(A) CALL "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK.

(B) EXCAVATED TRENCH MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE HIGH SIDE OF

(C) TRENCHES FOR UTILITY INSTALLATION SHALL BE BACKFILLED. COMPACTED AND STABILIZED AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY. NO MORE TRENCHES SHALL BE OPENED THAN CAN BE COMPLETED THE SAME DAY, UNLESS:

(D) TEMPORARY SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM OF ANY DISTURBED AREA INTENDED TO REMAIN DISTURBED FOR MORE THAN ONE DAY.

NOTE: SEE COVER SHEET FOR SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

## STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DUST CONTROL

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT OPERATIONS AND MAINTAIN THE PROJECT SITE SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE CREATION AND DISPERSION OF DUST. DUST CONTROL SHALL BE USED THROUGHOUT THE WORK AT THE SITE.

2. THE CONTRACTOR MUST PROVIDE CLEAN WATER, FREE FROM SALT, OIL AND OTHER DELETERIOUS MATERIAL TO BE USED FOR ON-SITE DUST CONTROL.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY WATER SPRAYING EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF ACCESSING ALL WORK AREAS.

4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT STRICT DUST CONTROL MEASURES DURING ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION PERIODS ON-SITE. THESE CONTROL MEASURES WILL GENERALLY CONSIST OF WATER APPLICATIONS THAT SHALL BE APPLIED A MINIMUM OF ONCE PER DAY DURING DRY WEATHER OR MORE OFTEN AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT DUST EMISSIONS.

5. FOR WATER APPLICATION TO UNDISTURBED SOIL SURFACES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL:

A. APPLY WATER WITH EQUIPMENT CONSISTING OF TANK, SPRAY BAR, PUMP WITH DISCHARGE PRESSURE GAUGE.

B. ARRANGE SPRAY BAR HEIGHT, NOZZLE SPACING AND SPRAY PATTERN TO PROVIDE COMPLETE COVERAGE OF GROUND WITH WATER.

C. DISPERSE WATER THROUGH NOZZLES ON SPRAY BAR AT 20 PSI (137.8kPg).

MINIMUM. KEEP AREAS DAMP WITHOUT CREATING NUISANCE CONDITIONS SUCH AS PONDING.

6. FOR WATER APPLICATION TO SOIL SURFACES DURING DEMOLITION AND/OR EXCAVATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL:

A. APPLY WATER WITH EQUIPMENT CONSISTING OF A TANK, PUMP WITH DISCHARGE GAUGE, HOSES AND MIST NOZZLES.

B. LOCATE TANK AND SPRAYING EQUIPMENT SO THAT THE ENTIRE EXCAVATION AREA CAN BE MISTED WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH DEMOLITION AND/OR EXCAVATION EQUIPMENT OR OPERATIONS. KEEP AREAS DAMP WITHOUT

CREATING NUISANCE CONDITIONS SUCH AS PONDING. C. APPLY WATER SPRAY IN A MANNER TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF SPRAY BEYOND THE SITE BOUNDARIES.

#### **B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

### SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth.

A. Soil Preparation

1. Temporary Stabilization

a. Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened, it must not be rolled or dragged smooth

Criteria

b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans,

c. Incorporate time and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable

2. Permanent Stabilization

a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil

but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running

i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.

ii. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm).

parallel to the contour of the slope.

conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are:

iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be accentable.

iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight

v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above

c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches.

d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil

e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

1. Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.

2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-NRCS.

3. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.

b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients

c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.

d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible 4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.

5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:

. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy san Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter

b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

c. Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

6. Topsoil Application

a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil.

b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.

c. Topsoil must not be placed if the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading

and seedbed preparation. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.

2. Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer.

3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when hydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.

4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means.

5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

#### **DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR** VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT

Following initial soil disturbances or redisturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within three calendar days for the surface of all perimeter controls. dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes greater than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1) and seven days for all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site

1. Permanent Seeding:

A. Soil Tests: Lime and fertilizer will be applied per soil tests results for sites greater than 5 acres. Soil tests will be done at completion of initial rough grading or as recommended by the sediment control inspector. Rates and analyses will be provided to the grading inspector as well as the contractor.

Occurrence of acid sulfate soils (grayish black color) will require covering with a minimum of 12 inches of clean soil with 6 inches minimum capping of top soil. No stockpiling of material is allowed. If needed, soil tests should be done before and after a 6-week incubation period to allow oxidation of sulfates.

The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment

a. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

b. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). c. The soil shall contain less than 40% clay but enough fine grained material (> 30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (< 30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable.

d. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight. e. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root

f. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil or amendments made as recommended by a certified

B. Seedbed Preparation: Area to be seeded shall be loose and friable to a depth of at least 3 inches. The top layer shall be loosened by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding occurs. For sites less than 5 acres, apply 100 pounds dolomitic limestone and 21 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet. Harrow or disk lime and fertilizer into the soil to a depth of at least 3 inches on slopes flatter than 3:1.

C. Seeding: Apply 5-6 pounds per 1,000 square feet of tall fescue between February Land April 30 or between August 15 and October 31. Apply seed uniformly on a moist firm seedbed with a cyclone seeder, cultipacker seeder or hydroseeder (slurry includes seeds and fertilizer, recommended on steep slopes only). Maximum seed depth should be ¼ inch in clavey soils and ½ inch in sandy soils when using other than the hydroseeder method. Irrigate where necessary to support adequate growth until vegetation is firmly established. If other seed mixes are to be used, select from Table 25, entitled "Permanent Seeding For Low Maintenance Areas" from the current Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. Mixes suitable for this are 1, 3 and 5-7. Mixes 5-7 are suitable in non-mowable situations.

D. Mulching: Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding. During the time periods when seeding is not permitted, mulch shall be applied immediately after grading.

Mulch shall be unrotted, unchopped, small grain straw applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre or 90 pounds per 1,000 square feet (2 bales). If a mulch-anchoring tool is used, apply 2.5 tons per acre. Mulch materials shall be relatively free of all kinds of weeds and shall be completely free of prohibited noxious weeds. Spread mulch uniformly, mechanically or by hand, to a depth of 1-2 inches.

E. Securing Straw Mulch: Straw mulch shall be secured immediately following mulch application to minimize movement by wind or water. The following methods are permitted:

(i) Use a mulch-anchoring tool which is designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface to a minimum depth of 2 inches. This is the most effective method for securing mulch, however, it is limited to relatively flat areas where equipment can operate safely.

(ii) Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. If mixed with water, use 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

(iii) Liquid binders may be used. Apply at higher rates at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of slopes. The remainder of the area should appear uniform after binder application. Binders listed in the 1994 Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control or approved equal shall be applied at rates recommended by the manufacturers.

(iv) Lightweight plastic netting may be used to secure mulch. The netting will be stapled to the ground according to manufacturer's recommendations.

2. Temporary Seeding:

100 pounds of dolomitic limestone per 1,000 square feet. Lime: Fertilizer: 15 pounds of 10-10-10 per 1,000 square feet, Perennial rye – 0.92 pounds per 1,000 square feet (February 1 through April 30 or August 15 through November 1). Millet - 0.92 pounds per 1,000 square feet (May 1 through August

Mulch: Same as 1 D and E above.

3. No fills may be placed on frozen ground. All fill to be placed in approximately horizontal layers, each layer having a loose thickness of not more than 8 inches. All fill in roadways and parking areas is to be classified Type 2 as per Anne Arundel County Code – Article 21, Section 2-308, and compacted to 90% density; compaction to be determined by ASTM D-1557-66T (Modified Proctor). Any fill within the building area is to be compacted to a minimum of 95% density as determined by methods previously mentioned. Fills for pond embankments shall be compacted as per MD-378 Construction Specifications. All other fills shall be compacted sufficiently so as to be stable and prevent erosion and slippage.

4. Permanent Sod:

Installation of sod should follow permanent seeding dates. Seedbed preparation for sod shall be as noted in section (B) above. Permanent sod is to be tall fescue, state approved sod; lime and fertilizer per permanent seeding specifications and lightly irrigate soil prior to laying sod. Sod is to be laid on the contour with all ends tightly abutting. Joints are to be staggered between rows. Water and roll or tamp sod to insure positive root contact with the soil. All slopes steeper than 3:1, as shown, are to be permanently sodded or protected with an approved erosion control netting. Additional watering for establishment may be required. Sod is not to be installed on frozen ground. Sod shall not be transplanted when moisture content (dry or wet) and/or extreme temperature may adversely affect its survival. In the absence of adequate rainfall, irrigation should be performed to ensure establishment of sod.

5. Mining Operations:

Sediment control plans for mining operations must include the following seeding dates and mixtures:

For seeding dates of February 1 through April 30 and August 15 through October 31, use seed mixture of tall fescue at the rate of 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet and sericea lespedeza at the minimum rate of 0.5 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

6. Topsoil shall be applied as per the Standard and Specifications for Topsoil from the current Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

## EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

THIS PROJECT CONSISTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF 48 DWELLING UNITS WITH ASSOCIATED SITE APPURTENANCES. THE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE WITH AN ENTRANCE OFF YAWL ROAD.

**EXISTING CONDITIONS** 

THE SITE CURRENTLY IS WOODED WITH MEDIUM TO HEAVY VEGETATION THERE IS A STREAM BED THAT RUNS THROUGH THE SOUTHWEST SIDE OF THE PARCEL AND ENDS AT CHURCH CREEK. TOPOGRAPHICALLY, THE SITE SLOPES FROM THE NORTHWEST TO SOUTHEAST.

## PROPOSED STRUCTURAL MEASURES

REINFORCED SILT FENCE REINFORCED SILT FENCE AND SUPER SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ALONG THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY, AS INDICATED IN THE

A 5 FT. CHAIN LINK SAFETY FENCE ON CONCRETE BLOCKS SHALL BE PLACED ALONG THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY, AS INDICATED IN THE PLANS.
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

A TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND A VEHICLE WASH AREA SHALL BE PLACED ON ARIS T ALLEN BLVD. AND YAWL ROAD OUTSIDE OF BOTH RIGHT-OF-WAYS. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES CAN BE RELOCATED TO OTHER AREAS AS THE PROJECT DEVELOPS AS LONG AS THEY ARE PLACED OUTSIDE THE ROAD'S RIGHT-OF-WAY.

INLET PROTECTION TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FILTER SHALL BE PLACED AT ALL EXISTING AND PROPOSED INLETS AS INDICATED ON PLAN AND SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL TRIBUTARY AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED.

TREE PROTECTION ORANGE NET MATERIAL SHALL SERVE AS TREE PROTECTION, AND WILL BE PLACED AROUND THE TREES TO BE SAVED AS INDICATED ON PLAN AND SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE DURING THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT. TREE PROTECTION SHALL BE PLACED AT THE DRIPLINE OF THE TREE OR 5' AWAY FROM THE TREE IF THE DRIPLINE IS LESS THAN 5 FT.

A TEMPORARY BARRIER OR DAM CONSTRUCTED ACROSS A DRAINAGE WAY OR AT OTHER SUITABLE LOCATIONS TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF. THIS BARRIER MAY BE COMBINED WITH EXCAVATION TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED STORAGE.

A TEMPORARY RIDGE OF SOIL LOCATED ALONG THE PERIMETER OF THE SITE OR DISTURBED AREA. IT IS CONSTRUCTED TO DIVERT FLOWS AROUND DISTURBED AREAS. OR ALONG TOPS OF SLOPES TO PREVENT FLOWS FROM ERODING THE SLOPE, OR ALONG THE BASE OF SLOPES TO DIRECT SEDIMENT LADEN FLOWS TO A TRAPPING DEVICE. THE EARTH DIKES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE DISTURBED AREAS ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

SUPER SILT FENCE A TEMPORARY BARRIER OF GEOTEXTILE CLASS F OVER CHAIN LINK FENCE USED TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT LADEN RUNOFF FROM DRAINAGE AREAS.

A TEMPORARY BERM OR RIDGE OF SOIL, COMPACTED, STABILIZED AND LOCATED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO DIRECT WATER TO A DESIRED LOCATION

ROCK PLACED AT THE OUTFALL OF CHANNELS OR CULVERTS.

TEMPORARY SWALES A TEMPORARY, EXCAVATED DRAINAGE WAY CONSTRUCTED AND LOCATED TO CONVEY RUNOFF TO A DESIRED LOCATION

**ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION** 

# EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INTEGRATION

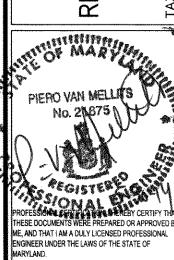
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2007, ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN PRACTICES, SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INTEGRATED INTO THE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY, DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES FOR THIS PROJECT ACCOUNT FOR SUCH INTEGRATION IN SEVERAL WAYS.

INTO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

CONSERVATION OF EXISTING NATURAL RESOURCES: AN EXISTING CONSERVATION EASEMENT WAS GRANTED BY THE DEVELOPER, ON-SITE. AND ENCOMPASSES 11.64 ACRES. WITHIN THE 11.64 ACRES OF CONSERVATION, STEEP SLOPES, FOREST, STREAMS AND WETLANDS ARE ALL PERMANENTLY PROTECTED AGAINST FUTURE DEVELOPMENT. THE DEVELOPER IS CURRENTLY PRESERVING THE MAJORITY OF THE SITE'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

INTEGRATION: IN AN EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE, THE PROPOSED SEDIMENT TRAP, FOR PART 1, COINCIDES WITH MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY (MB-3), UPON SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION AND STABILIZATION OF PART 1, THE SEDIMENT TRAP WILL BE CONVERTED TO THE FINAL MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY PROPOSED.

EVARD EVELOPN , 47 & 48 ULE DE, 31, 0 ALLEN PLANN LOTS 2



icense No.: 21875 Expiration Date: 2/12 SHEET TITLE

SEDIMI NOTE OSION

PROJECT NO 130003.0 AS SHOWN 5/30/2014 DRAWN BY JDS/CLW PVM/TJC DRAWING NO. AASCD #5 OF

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RESIDENTIAL' CREATED BY BOWMAN CONSULTING, PORTIONS OF WHICH ARE USED HEREIN.

THESE PLANS ARE BASED UPON PLANS TITLED 'ARIS ALLEN BOULEVARD, LLC MIXED